KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; DYUBIN, N.P.; GERSHGORN, M.A.; KRAVTSOVA, I.P.;

KLIMOV, K.N.; RUDOL'SKIY, N.L.; FRADIN, M.D.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.;

FRADINA, M.G.; ZANNES, A.N.; CHERNOVA, A.V.

Experimental railroad rails made of chromium-nickel native alloy steel. Stal' 22 no.6:548-550 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

l. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov i zavod "Azovstal".

(Chromium-nickel steel) (Railroads--Rails)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

marka ika kapanya mpenyakan

ZANNES, A.N., inzh.; RUDOL'SKIY, N.L., inzh.; FRADIN, M.D., inzh.; SAPELKINA, O.R., inzh.; BIKHUNOV, L.Ya., inzh.; GLOZMAN, M.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: DEMICHEV, A.D.; SUCHKOUSOV, V.P.; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, G.V.; GOLOVIN, G.F.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; RAVITSKAYA, T.M.

Surface induction hardening of rails along their whole length at the Azovstal' Plant. Stal' 24 no.8:731-734 (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tokov vysokov chastoty (for Demichev, Suchkousov, Blagoveshchenskiy, Golovin).
2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (for Kazarnovskiy, Ravitskaya).

VEKSER, N.A.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S., kand. tekim. nauk

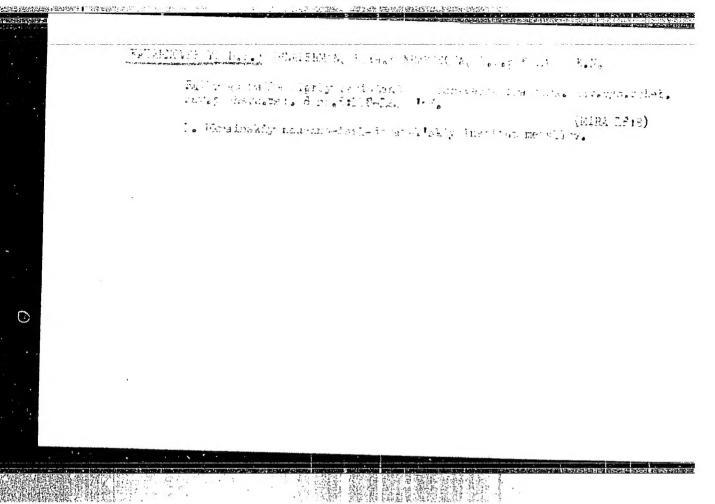
Investigating the causes of the formation of defects on the rolling surface of all-rolled railroad wheels and ways of improving their quality. Shor. trud. UNIIM no.9:338-348 164 (MIFA 18:1)



KAZARNOWSKIY, D.S., doktor tekhn.nauk (Khar'kov)

If proving the qualfity of ratls. Put' 1 put.khoz. 9 no.4:15-17
[65. (MIRE 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"



ZANNES, A.N.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; SAFELKINA, O.R.; MIGOL!, G.N.

Experiments in selecting the optimum quenching medium for hardening rails along their entire length with heating by high frequency currents. Sbor, trud. UNIIM no.31:354-364 165. (MIRA 18-11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

GERSHGORN, M.A.; KRAVTSOVA, I.P.: KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S., kend. tekhn. nauk: RYABININ, B.G.

Manganese Bessemer steel for rails. Met. 1 gornerud. prom. no.5: 23-26 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

OUT BOOK ONE THE STEEL CONTRACTORS

RAVITSKAYA, T.M.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: KLIMENKO, A.N.; PADEYEVA, A.M.

Mechanism of the formation of defects of contact origin in rail heads. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.11:324-333 '65. (MIR4 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

L 13051-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) ACC NR. AP5027912 IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/011/1036/1039

AUTHOR: Kazarnovskiy, D. S. (Doctor of technical sciences); Dryapik, Ye. P. (Engineer); Legeyda, N. F. (Engineer); Zakharov, A. Ye. (Engineer); Balon, V. I. (Engineer); Vol'ter, Ye. V. (Engineer); Nosov, V. S. (Engineer); Konstantinova, T. A. (Engineer);

ORG: Ukrainskiy n.-i. Institute of Hetals (Ukrainskiy n.-i. institut metallov); Kommunarskiy Metallurgical Plant (Kommunarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Strengthening of low carbon semikilled St. 3ps steel by heat treatment

SOURCE: Stal', no. 11, 1965, 1036-1039

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, low carbon steel, heat treating furnace

ABSTRACT: A heat treatment was developed for St. 3ps steel plates of 12 and 25 mm thickness by heating in a furnace to the temperature range 890-920°C and water cooling on a quench press. This treatment resulted in an average strengthening of 20% and a satisfactory plasticity level. Three separate heats of steel were heat treated. The compositions ranged as follows: C--0.16-0.19%; Mn--0.46-0.52%; S1--0.08-0.12%; S--0.036-0.042%; Ps--0.012-0.034% and Cu--0.050-0.058%. The details of the process were described. The steel plates were heated in a roller type furnace to temperature for a holding time of 1.5 min/mm. Cooling was done in a quench press with a water flow

Cord 1/2

UDC: 621.78

L 13051-66

ACC: NR: AP5027912

rate of 1700 m3/hr. After quenching, some warpage could be noted, particularly in thicknesses up to 20 mm. Hechanical properties of the heat treated plate in flat and round specimens were determined. Yield strength, ultimate strength, & elongation, & reduction in area and impact resistance were tabulated for heat I (12 mm thick), heat II (12 and 25 mm thick) and heat III (25 mm thick). Frequency curves were plotted for the mechanical properties of the heat treated plate (frequency of occurrence as a function of strength, ductility and impact resistance) and average values were given for these properties. The effect of tempering after quenching was also noted. In general, the strength decreased slightly and the ductility increased. Tempering had little effect on impact resistance. Microstructures showed that the structures after quenching were predominantly pearlitic-ferritic, with needle-like ferrite distributed along grain boundaries for the 12 mm thick plates while in the 25 mm thick plates there was smaller grained, needle-like ferrite. The highest strengths and lowest ductility were obtained in the 12 mm plate. However, the mechanical properties obtained never fell below the following levels for the heat treated condition: yield stress-30 kg/mm², ultimate strength--44 kg/mm², % elongation--16, and impact strength (at -40°C)--3 kgm/cm². It was recommended that low carbon steel plate, strengthened by the above treatment, be used in place of low alloyed steel. To be effective the optimum carbon content for heat treatment should be 0.12-0.18%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBH DATE: 00/ .

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 000

Cord 2/2

KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; GERSHGORN, M.A., inzh.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F., inzh.; KRAVTSOVA, I.P., inzh.; SHNAPERMAN, L.Ya., inzh.

Development, adoption, and introduction of a low-alloy steel for heavy type railroad rails. Stal' 25 no.4:355-357 Ap '65.

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut metallov i zavod "Azovstal".

PRIDANTSEV, M.V.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; DANILOV, V.N.; VEKSER, N.A.; NIKONOV, A.G.; BYKOV, N.F.

Isothermal treatment of rails. Stal* 25 no.4:358-361 Ap *65. (MIRA 18:11)

GERSHGORN, M.A.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; KRAVTSOVA, 1.P.;
POPOVA, A.N.; FRADINA, M.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: II'K/SHOV, G.G.;
RUDOL'SKIY, N.L.; SIEPKANEV, N.I'.; PLISKANOVSKIY, S.T.; GUBEAREV,
Ya.S.; BUL'SKIY, M.T. [deceased]; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.N.; SHAROV,
B.A.; VISTOROVSKIY, N.T.; RAKHANSKIY, B.I.; SAPOZHKOV, V.Ye.;
RYABININ, N.G.; KARAKULINA, R.R.; FADEYEVA, A.M.; ZVEREV, D.A.

Improving the production of high-strength rails by alloying them with granulated ferrochromium in the ladle. Stal: 25 (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel*skiy institut metallov i zavod "Azovstal*".

ACC NR. AP6035654 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/011/1028/1029 AUTHOR: Kazarnovskiy, D. S. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences); Gunin, I. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Krivono ov, Yu. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kravtsova I. P. (Cancidate of technical sciences); Saprygin, Kh. H. (Candidate of technic. 1 sciences); Arshavskiy, V. Z. (Candidate of technical sciences); Chatverikov, A. V. (Engineer); Hogilevskiy, I. I. (Engineer); Orinichev, C. I. (Engineer) ORG: none TITLE: Production technology for high-strength rails Stal', no. 11, 1966, 1028-1029 TOPIC TAGS: A metal cladding, railway track, bimetal, hot rolling/M75X steel, ABSTRACT: An investigation had been made to develop a process for producing bimetallic rails, i.e. rails with a high-strengt' steel head. St.5 steel billets clad with M75X, G13, or Rk5 alloy at els were hotrolled into 100 x 150 mm bars which, after reheating, w re rolled into R-18 type rails. Rails with arc-deposited cladding had the highest bond strength and the most satisfactory surface quality. W. h M75X or Rk5steel cladding, satisfactory results were obtained with cast composite UDC: 621.771.26

Card 2/2

CTA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2

/2000

BLOKHIN, V., konstruktor; KAZARNOVSKIY, F., konstruktor

The SK-4 combine. Sel'.mekh. no.3:44-45 162. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kombaynovyy zavod, gor. Taganrog.
(Harvesting machinery)

DANILOV, V.I. [Danylov, V.I.]; CHURSIN, M.I.; GAVRILOV, V.P.; KAZARNOVSKIY.

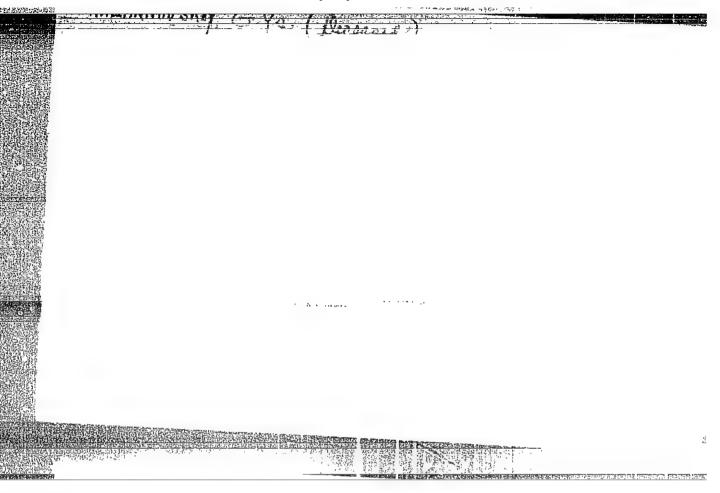
(F.A. [Kazarnovs'kyi, F.A.]

Special problems of operating the electric equipment of SK-3 combines.

Mekh. sil!.hosp. 11 no.8:10-14 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Rabotniki Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro zavoda "Rostsel'-mash" (for Danilov, Chursin). 2. Rabotniki DSKB pri Taganrogskom kombaynovom zavode (for Gavrilov, Kazarnovskiy).

(Combines (Agricultural machinery) -- Electric equipment)



SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik; KHACHATUROV, T.S.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik; SOBOLEV, S.L., akademik; KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik; TOLSTOV, S.P.; SAZHIN, N.P.; KAZARNOVSKIY, I.A.; VHR, B.M.; TROFIMUK, A.A., akademik

Discussion of the annual report. Veht. AN SSSR 33 no.3:25-34 (MIRA 16:3)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Khachaturov, Tolstov, Sazhin, Kazarnovskiy, Vul).

(Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.)

Kazarnovskiy, I. and Proskurnin, M. CA: 21-3253/1

(Karnov Inst. for Chem., Moscow)

2. Physik, 43, 512-5 (1927)

The electron affinity of hydrogen and the density of the alkali hydrides.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

Kazarnovskiy, I.

Proskurnin, M. and Kazarnovskiy, I.

(Karpov Inst. Chem., Moscow)

Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. 170, 301-10 (1928)

Salt-like hydrides. III.

CA: 22-3851/8

Mazarnovskiy, I.

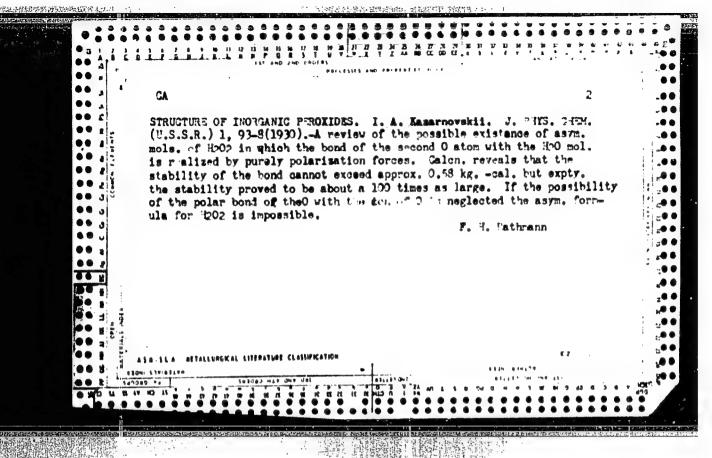
(Karpov Inst. for Chem. Moscov)

E. anorg. Chem. 170, 311-9 (1928)

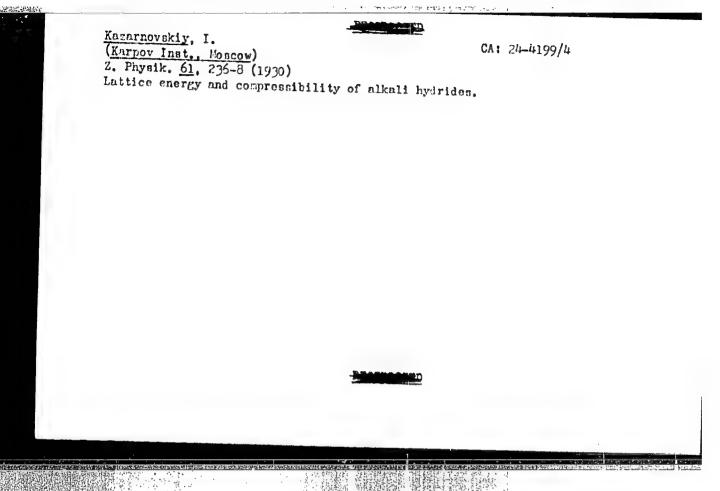
Salt-like hydrider. IV.

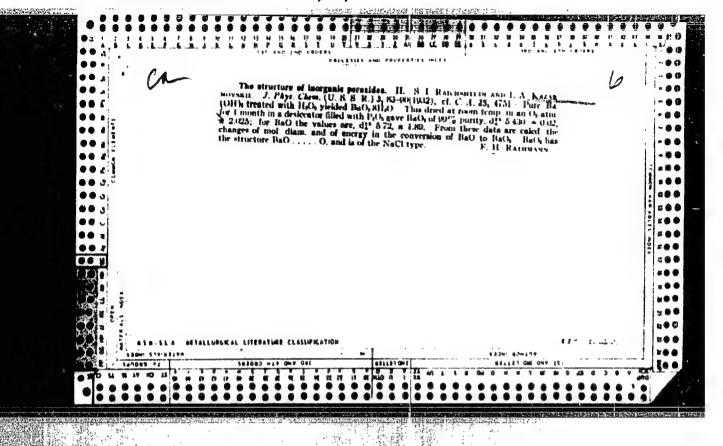
CA: 22-3343/6

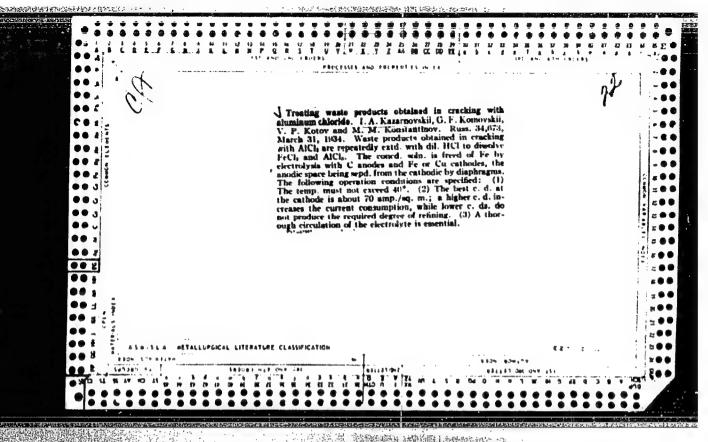
第二日の開発の日本の表現というできます。

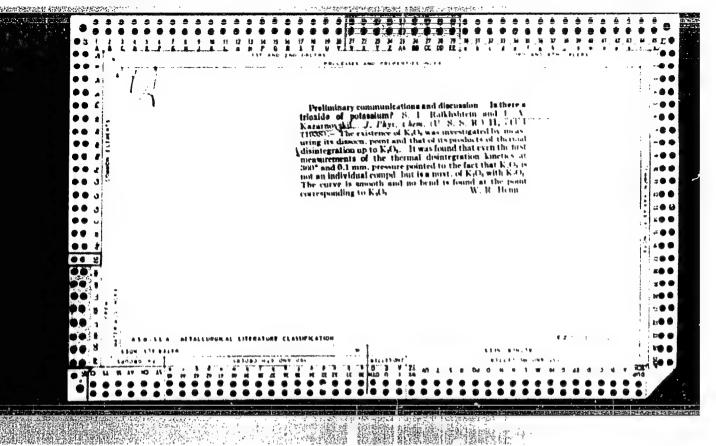


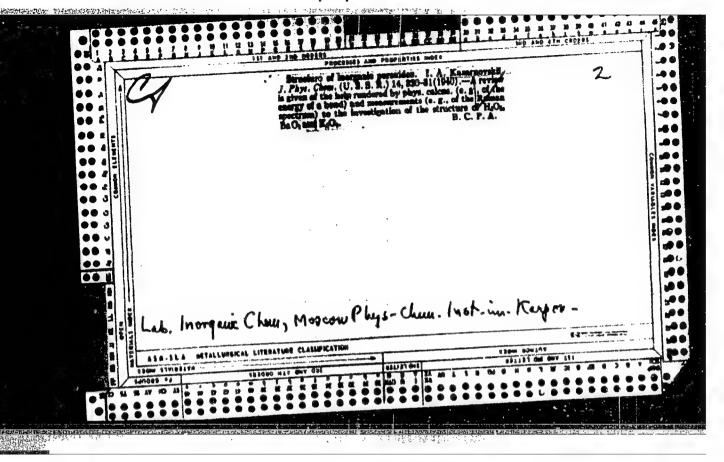
Kazarnovskiy, I. A.
(<u>Karpov Inst.</u>, Moscow)
Trans. Karpov Inst. Chem. (Moscow) <u>9</u>, 93-98 (1930); Chem. Zentr. <u>193011</u>, 1675-76.
Structure of inorganic peroxides.











in-light really ref.

INORGANIC PEROXIDES. 11. THE HIGHER OXIDES OF
POTASSIUM. I. A. Kazarnovskii and S. I. Raikhshtein.
Translated by Bosanle [E.] Cushman from Zhur, Fis. Knim.
21, 245-55(1947) 18p. (UCRL,-Trans-99; AEC-tr-1029)
The oxides KO₁, RiO₂, and CsO₂ and the molecular ion
O₁ were examined. Tensimetric investigations and density
and refractive measurements showed that only three oxides
of K exist; K₁O, K₁C₁, and KO₁. The K₁O₂ reported by some
investigators is a mixture of K₂O₂ and KO₁. The crystal
atructures of KO₂, RiO₂, and CsO₂ were determined. The
heat of formation of K₄O₂ was found to be 117.0 kcal.

(J.S.R.)

KAZARNOVSKIY, I. A.

Pa-2749

Mar 1947

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Apparatus Elasticity Measurements

"An Apparatus for Determination of Dissociation Fressure," S I Raikbshtein, and I λ Kazarnovskiy, 4 pp

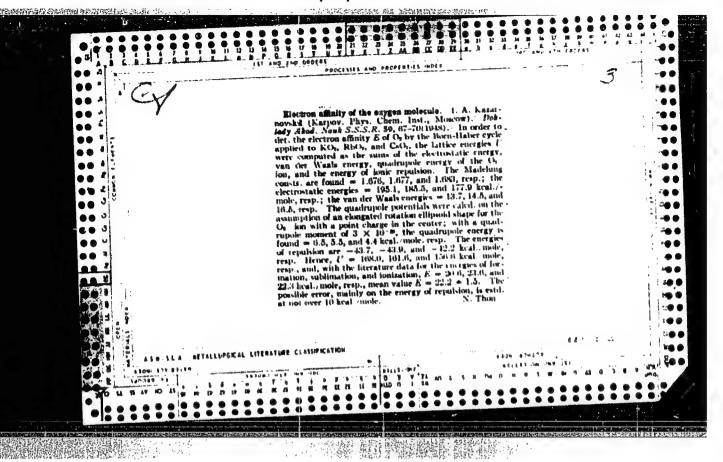
"Zhurn Fiz Khim" Vol XXI, No 3

Diagrams and operating data of subject equipment for elasticity measurements in dissociation of hard substances

KAZARNOVSKIY, I. A. and Haykhshteyn, S. I.

"Higher Oxides of Potassium," 1948 Mendeleyev Prize

Vestnik AS USSR 3/50 L-12748



KAZARNOVSKTY, I. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Potassium Oxides Chemistry - Potassium Hydroxide

Jan 49

"Inorganic Peroxides, XI, The Higher Oxides of Potassium," I. A. Kazernovskiy and S. I. Raikhshtein, 9 pp.

Zhurn. Fiz. Khim., Vol. XXI, No. 3

Theoretical discussion and experimental data with graphs and tatles.

2T47

KA MARKOVSKIY, I. A.

TA 16/49TO

USSR/Chemistry - Potassium Oxides Chemistry - Potassium Hydroxide

Jan 49

"New Potassium Oxides," I. A. Kazarnovskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, G. P. Nikoliskiy, T. A. Abletsova, Lab Inorg Chem, Physicotech Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, h pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 1 10.47-724

Investigated reaction of ozone on potassium hydroxide, and established characteristics of the orange substance forming during this reaction after finling it soluble in liquid ammonia. Submitted 15 Nov 48.

26/4919

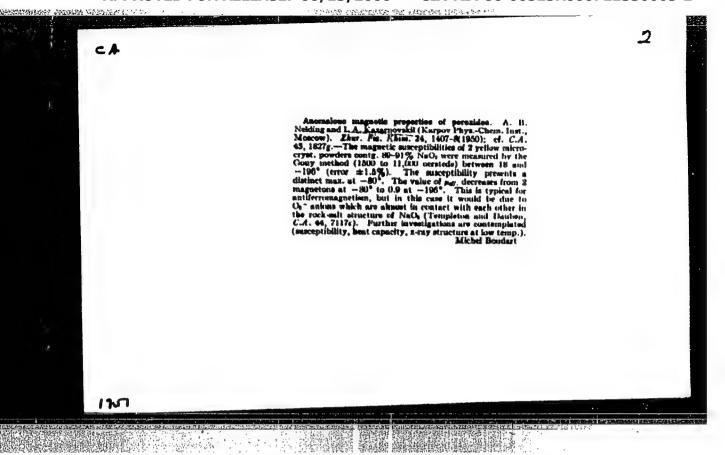
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

KAZARHOVEKIY, I. A. and Englishteyn, S. J.

"Apparatus for Determining the Resistance of This Association," 19th Lendeleyev

Vestnik AS VSSR 3/50 V-12748



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hodry versy I. A.,	TA .372T8	
17278	USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen Peroxide "Magnetic Susceptibility and Structure of Hydrogen Peroxide," A. B. Neyding, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, I. A. Kazarnovskiy, Physicochem Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIV, No 4, pp 735-738 Detd magnetic susceptibility at concn 6598% at room temp and of 98% pure solid substance in temp range 5-183°. At high concn, straight-line relationship exists between concn and magnetic susceptibility. Magnetic data do not confirm existence of special hydrogen peroxide modification below-110°. That substance is diamagnetic excludes formula H ₂ 00 17278 USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen Peroxide (Contd) 1 oct 50 srd that based on oxygen mol. Present results indicate similarity of electronic structure of 0-0 in hydrogen peroxide and metal peroxides. Correlation of magnetic and x-ray data shows equivalence of both C atoms in hydrogen peroxide.	
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	USSR/Chemistry - Oxidants	Mar 51
	"Heat of Formation of Potassium Su L. I. Kazarnovskaya, I. A. Kazarno chem Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Mos	ovskiv. Physico-
	"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXV, No 3, pp	293-295
	Measured heat of soln of KO2 in diresults of measurements, calcd std mation of KO2 from elements by rest + O2(gas) = KO2(solid) to be 67.9 kcal.	heat of for-
-		18576

KAZARNOVSKIT, I. A.

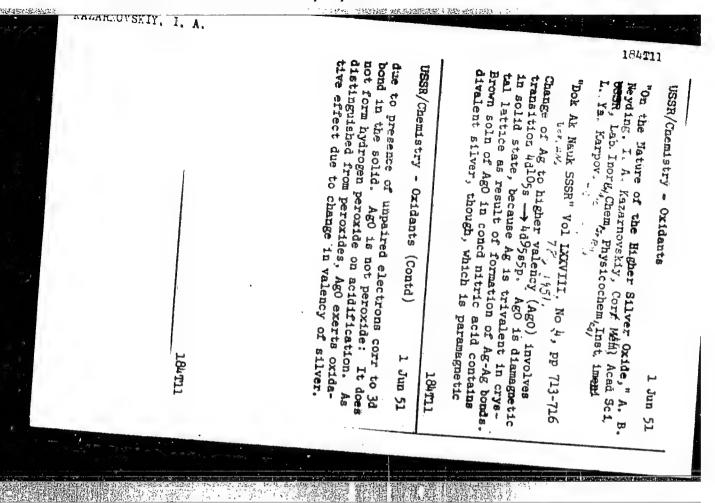
Author: Nikol'skii, G. P., Bagdasar'yan, Z. A., and Anzarnovskii, I. A.

Title: Ozonides of sodium, rubidium and caesium.

Journal: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1951, Vol. 77, No. 1, p. 69.

Subject: Chemistry

From: D.S.I.R. Oct 51



- 1. NEYDING, A. B.; KAZARNOVSKILY, I.A.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Peroxides
- 7. Magnetic susceptibility and structure of peroxides. Zhur.fiz.khim. 26 no.8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953, Unclassified.

KAZARNOVSKIY. I. A.

Oct 52

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen Peroxide

"Investigating the Decomposition Mechanism of Hydrogen Peròxide in Some Solid

Perhydrates, " I.A. Kazarnovskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, and A.B. Neyding

Physicochem Inst im L. Ya. Karpov

DAN USSR, Vol 86, No 4, pp 717-720

The mechanism of the decompn of $K_2O_2.2H_2O_2$ was studied and found to follow the eq $K_2O_2.2H_2O$ = $2KO_2$ + $2H_2O$.

Source #264T16

KASARNOVSKIY, I. A., BAGDASARYAN, Z. A. and LIPIKHIN, N. P.

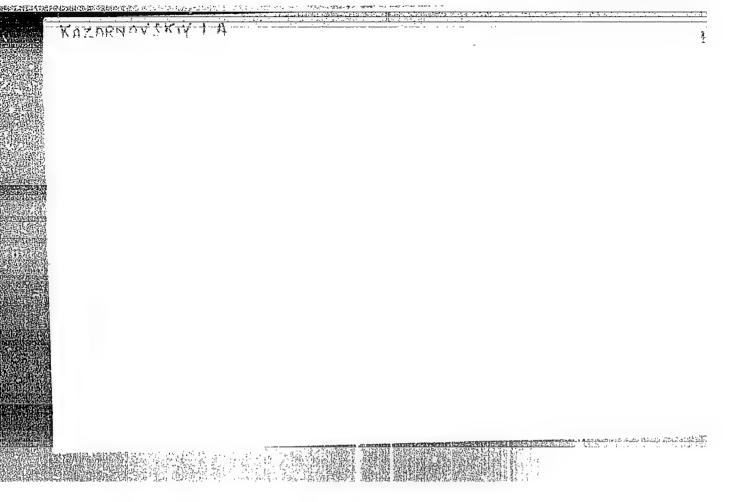
"A New Source of Free Hydroxyl Radicals in Solutions," report presented at the All-Union Conference on Chemical Kinetics, 23 June 1955.

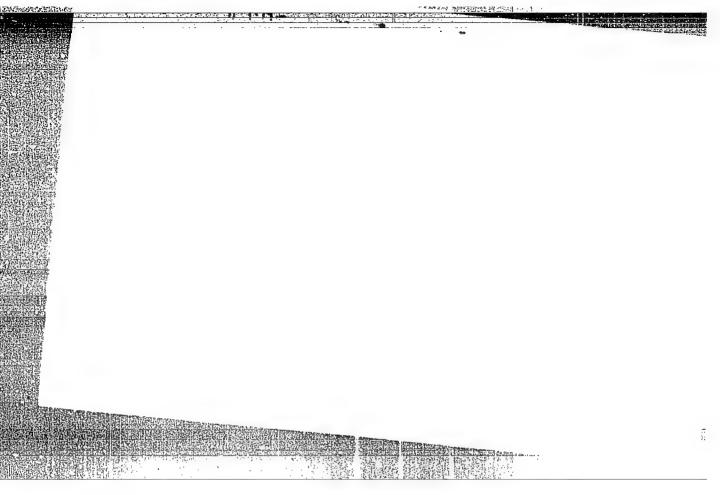
Nature (British publication), Vol. 178, No.4524, 14 July 1956, p. 101

KASARNOVSKIY, I., LIPIKHIN, N. and TIKHOMIROV, N.

"Isotopic Exchange of Oxygen Between Free Hydroxyl Radicals and Water," Nature (British publication), Vol. 178, No.4524, 14 July 1956.
English article.

Laboratory for Inorganic Chemistry, Karpov Inst. of Physical Chemistry, Moscow





KAZARNOVSKIY I.A.

AUTHOR:

madalitics action for

None Given

TITLE:

Awards of the Gold Medal and of Nomiral Prizes (Prisuzhdeniye zolotoy medali i imennykh premiy)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1950.

Nr 2, Fr 95-95

ABSTRACT:

By resolution of the Presidency of the AN USSR the Gold Medal imeni V. V. Dokuchayev was awarded to A. A. Rode, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences for his publication "The Soil Moisture". Nominal Prizes of 20000 roubles each were distributed as

1) The award imeni D. I. Mendeleyev to the Corresponding Hember of the AS USSR I. A. Kazarnovskiy and to the Candidate of Chemical Sciences G. P. Nikol'skiy (posthwnously) for their publication "The Discovery and Inventigation of the Ozonides

2) The award imeni M. V. Lomonosov for 1957 to a group of authors consisting of Ye. M. Lifshits, Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, B. V. Deryagin, Corresponding Member of the AN USSR, and I. I. Abrikosova, Candidate of Physical-

-Mathematical Sciences, for all their publications on the

Card 1/3

Awards of the Gold Medal and of Nominal Prizes

30-2-33/49

theoretical and experimental investigation of the molecular attraction between solid bodies;

- 3) The award imeni P. L. Chebyshev for 1957 to N. M. Korobov, Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences for his publications: "Numbers With Limited Relations and Their Use in Problems of Diophantine Approximations", "On Perfectly Regular Distribution and Common Normal Numbers", "Approximate Calculation of Divisible Integrals by Means of the Numeral Theory Method"; 4) The award imeni A. N. Bakha for 1957 to V. L. Kretovich,
- 4) The award imeni A. N. Bakha for 1957 to V. L. Kretovich, Doctor of Biological Sciences for his publication "The Foundations of Vegetable Biochemistry";
- 5) The award imeni I. I. Mechnikov for 1957 to M. A. Peshkov, Doctor of Biological Sciences for his publication "Cytology of Bacteria":
- 6) The award imeni V. L. Komarov for 1957 to a group of authors consisting of A. A. Fedorov, Doctor of Biological Sciences, M. E. Kirpichnikov, Candidate of Biological Sciences, and Z. T. Artyushenko, Candidate of Biological Sciences for their publication "Atlas of the Descriptive Morphology of Higher Vegetables. The Leaf.";

7) The award imeni I. P. Pavlov for 1957 to A. I. Karanyan, Doctor of Medical Sciences for his publication "Evolution of

Card 2/3

Awards of the Gold Medal and of Nominal Prizes

30-2-33/49

the Functions of the Cerebrum of the Cerebellum";
8) The award imeni P. P. Anosov for 1957 to A. I. Skakov,
Doctor of Technical Sciences (posthumously) for his publication "The Quality of Railroad Rails".

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Scientific personnel-Awards-USSR
 Scientific research-Awards-USSR

Jard 3/3

MACHININIVIAN, 1-41.

AUTHOR:

None Given

507/62-58-8-22/22

TITLE:

The General Meeting of the Department of Chemical Sciences of the AS USSR From April 24 to 25, 1958 (Obshcheye sobraniye otdeleniya khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR ot 24-25 aprelya 1958 g.)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiys Akademit nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 1017 - 1018 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At this General Meeting the following scientists delivered lectures: The Corresponding Members, Academy of Sciences, USSR, A. A. Grinberg, I. A. Kazarnovskiy, A. D. Petrov, and R. Kh. Freydlina, Doctor of Chemical Sciences. A. A. Grinberg reported on the new knowledge on the kinetics and the mechanism of the reactions of the exchange and the substitution in complex compounds of platinum. Based on experimental data the lecturer concluded that in the process of the isotopic exchange in the derivatives of bivalent palladium the dissociation and association mechanism play an important role. These explanations raised a vivid discussion in which mainly I. I. Chemyeyev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR v. I. Spitsin, Ya. K. Syrkin, I. V. Tananayev, and A. D. Gelman, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, took part. I. A.

Card 1/3

The General Mesting of the Department of Chemical Sciences of the AS USSR From April 24 to 25, 1958

> Kazarnovskiy held a lecture on the investigations of the kinetics and the mechanism of the arbitrary decomposition of potassium ezonide (employing the magnetic method) carried our by himself and his collaborators (S. I. Reykhshteyn and L. N. Bykova, Candidates of Chemical Sciences). A. D. Petrov on behalf of the collaborators of the Institute of Organic Chemistry (V. F. Mironcy, V. A. Ponomarenko, S. I. Sadykh-Zade and Ye.A. Chernysher) reported on "The Synthesis of New Forms of Silicen Containing Monomers". He announced new results of investigations of the catalytic binding of hydride silanes with unsaturated and aromatic compounds not published up to now. In the discussion following this lecture V. V. Korshak, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, said that the results obtained by the team of A. D. Petrov were of great Importance. The corresponding conclusions had to be drawn from the influence exerted by silicon in the various groups on the reactivity of these compounds. The report delivered by R. Kh. Freydlina on "The Homolytic Isomerization in Solutions" raised great interest. This lecture was followed by a rivid exchange

Card 2/3

The General Meeting of the Department of Chemical Sciences of the AS USSR From April 24 to 25, 1958

of opinions in which mainly the following Members, Academy of Sciences, USSR took part: I. L. Knunyants. A. N. Nesmeyanov, and N. N. Semenov, as well as the Corresponding Members, Academy of Sciences, USSR V. V. Nekrasov, Ya.K. Syrkin and A. D. Petrov. I. L. Knunyants said that the work carried cut by R. Kh. Freydlina on the homolytic isomerization in solutions represented an important event in organic chemistry.

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Kazarnovekiy, I. A., Corresponding Member, Anddery of Telen of SOV/20 100 4 30/67

Usua, Lipikhin, M. P., Tikhomirov, W. V.

TITLE: Isotopic Exchange of Oxygen Bettern the spee if intmy or an or and Water (Izotopnyy olmen kiskorda meshdu svobodovm gidroksil a -

radikalom i vodoy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSoR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 5, pp.1038 1023

ABSTRACT: The free hydroxyl radical plays an important rain in radiction

chemistry and in the theory of the exidation processes, as it is an intermediate. Only few and contradicting data exist on its reactivity (Refs 1 - 4). The suthors investigated the reaction mentioned in the title (016H + H_0018 - H_015+ 010h) Potassium ozonide was used as a new source of the free OB radical (Refs 5, 6). The potassium ozonide is instantaneously decomposed by water at room temperature and at oc

violent exygen separation. The reaction velocity of the hydroxyl

amounts to the 4-5fold of its dimerization velocity. The experiments showed that the oxygen produced in this consection is enriched with the isotope O'B. The reaction was carried

Card 1/3

Protopic Exchange of Oxygen between the Free Hydroxyl sadical and fater

out in the apparatus (Sig 1 a). Table 1 contains the results of the determination of the isotopic composition of the oxygen which escapes during the decomposition of petassium ozonice by heavy water, as well as the found degree of ey. enunge. The degree of exchange between the tree Residual and water at +00 and at 0 amounts to approximately 10 milling is independent of the pH of the solution, as is shows. This configure the actual exchange between the free the are and not that between the cal-tons and the hydrogon artific more the isotopic composition of the cathen in the services ing peroxide was determined. It was found that the enrichment of H2 02 with isotope 0.18 was neveral times greater than that of oxygen liberated directly during the decomposition of KO3 by Addity water. laise 2 more arrest and the right of a no more time of oxygen in the superoxide. There how as pay sometime that -fold (3 times on the average). These results since assumption that during the decomnosition of RO, and was a free Oh-radicals actually form in the The expensions of the authors disprove minton's (synton) or mion want the relience diffuses according to a normal and not according to the

Card 2/3

Card 5/3

5(2)

AUTHORS. Kasarnovskiy, I. A., Corresponding SOV/20-123-3-26/54

Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Raykhshteyn, S. I.,

TITLE: Investigation of the Reaction Mechanism of Spontaneous

Decomposition of Potassium Ozonide by the Magnetic Method (Issledovaniye mekhanizma reaktsii samoproizvol'nogo raspada ozonida kaliya s primeneniyem magnitnogo metoda)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 3, pp 475-478

ABSTRACT: It is seen from the kinetics of the reaction under review (Ref 1)

that this reaction takes place according to the equation

 $2 \text{ KO}_3 = 2 \text{ KO}_2 + 0_2 + 11.6 \text{ kcal}$. It is autocatalytic and its

induction period amounts at 18, 0, -9, -18°, respectively, to 1.67, 20, 54, 205 days (24 hours each), respectively. In the subsequent active period the decomposition rate of potassium

ozonide increases rapidly; the activation energy is 22-23 kcal/mol.

The magnetic measurements were carried out at the same time as the kinetic ones at 18-20° and 0°. As is known, the initial and Card 1/4 final product are of paramagnetic nature. Both products had

Investigation of the Reaction Mechanism of SOV/20-123-3-26/54 Spontaneous Decomposition of Potassium Ozonide by the Magnetic Method

Refs 2-4). Table 1 and figure 1 present the results of some measurements (in which V. I. Smirnova assisted). The deviations from the additivity indicate the formation of a highly the atomic oxygen the magnetic susceptibility of which exceeds several times that of KO₃ and KO₂. An intermediate formation of oxygen atoms was confirmed by the separation of ozone traces tube. The quantity of atomic over the mercury in the manometer

which had oxidized the surface of the mercury in the manometer tube. The quantity of atomic oxygen in various stages of the process may be determined according to the data concerning magnetism and according to the weight of the solid reaction computed according to them (for one of the experiments) are presented in table 2. It may be seen from them that the content of atomic oxygen in the solid phase increases at the beginning of 60% approximately, and afterwards drops to zero at a 100%

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Investigation of the Reaction Mechanism of SOV/20-123-3-26/54 Spontaneous Decomposition of Potassium Ozonide by the Magnetic Method

When the maximum is exceeded, the solid phase contains about 15% of the total amount of atomic oxygen; it attains its maximum quantity (up to 25%) towards the end of the induction period and at the beginning of the active period. This result confirms the hypothesis (Ref 1) regarding the nature of the induction period which is based on the theory of defective crystalline structures. Further experiments have proved that: a) the formation of molecular oxygen forms a first order reaction with respect to atomic oxygen (Fig 2). Therefore, a recombination mechanism is improbable, and a reaction of the oxygen atoms with the ozonide ions is more probable: $0 + 0_3 = 0_2 + 0_2$. The further kinetic analysis displays the same regularity for the formation rate of atomic oxygen as that valid for the separation rate of molecular oxygen: a curve with a distinctly marked topochemical maximum (Fig 3). Thus, both of the elementary decomposition processes of KO3 into KO2 and oxygen take place mainly at the phase-separation boundary. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and

Card 3/4

Investigation of the Reaction Mechanism of SOV/20- 123- 3- 26/54 Spontaneous Decomposition of Potassium Ozonide by the Kagnetic Method

5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physico-Chemical Research Institute

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1958

Card 4/4

KAZARNOVSKIY, I.A.; LIPIKHIN, N.P.; KOZLOV, S.V.

Reaction of free hydroxyl radicals and oxygen with acetic acid vapors. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:956 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(No subject headings)

KAZARNOVSKIY, I. A.

"Recent experiments concerning the reactivity of the free mydroxyl radical."

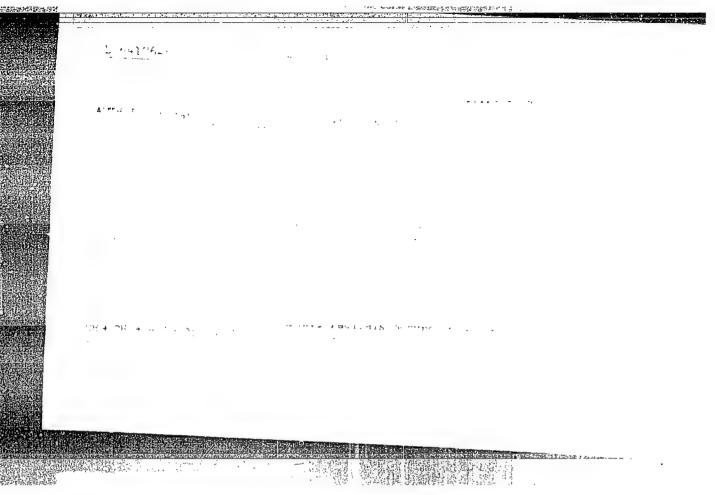
report submitted for 10th Anniversary Festivities, Leuna-Merseburg Tech Inst for Chemistry, Leuna-Merseburg, E. Germany, 2-7 Nov 64.

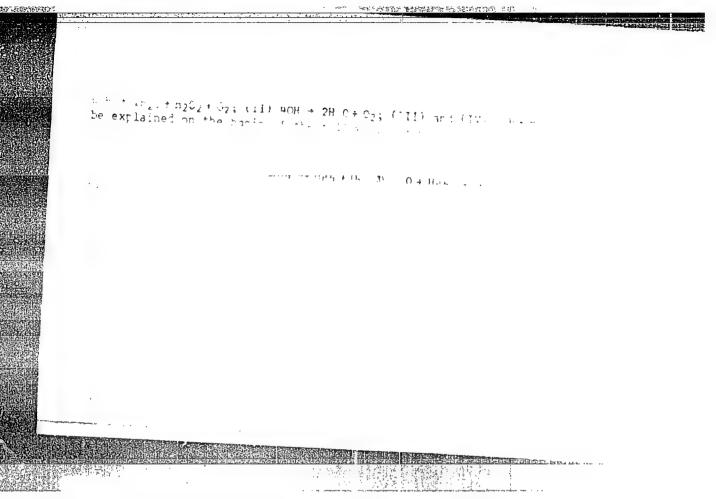
FEDORENKO, N.P., akademik; SUKACHEV, V.N., akademik; KARAKEYEV, K.K.; FRANK, G.M.; KONSTANTINOV, B.P., akademik; ASTAUROV, B.L.; YEFIMOV, A.N.; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N.; ISHLINSKIY, A.Yu., akademik; GERASIMOV, I.P., akademik; KAZARNOVSKIY, I.A.; BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye., akademik; ZHEBRAK, A.R., akademik

Discussion of the annual report. Vest.AN SSSR 35 no.3:95-112 Mr 165. (MIRA 18:4)

《中国》(1915年),中国中国的国际的政策的国际的国际,中国中国

1. Prezident AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Karakeyev). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Frank, Astaurov, Yefimov, Kazarnovskiy).
3. AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Shumilovskiy). 4. AN BSSR (for Zhebrak).





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Dissertation: "Differential Diagnosis Between Acute Appendicitis and Renal Colic."

Central Inst. for Advanced Training of Physicians. 8 Apr 47.

So: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr. 1947 (Project #17834)

MACATROVSKIV, I. M.

Kazarnovskiy, I. M. Vnutrivennaya urografiya kak metod differentsial', noy diagnostiki mezhdy ostrym appenditstom i pochechnoy kolikoy. Sbornik nauch. rabot lecheb. uchrezhdeniy Mosk. voyen.

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Estable Kavarnovskiy, I. F. Zamenitel'nava Genotransferina Pri Ostror Neirite. Shornik Nauch. Rabot Lecheb. Uchrezhienir Posk. Vijem. OKC. Gor'ldr, 1948, S. 140-46

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25957

Kaza rnovskiy, I. M. Raneniye poloy veny pri nefrektomii. Sbornik nauch. rabot lecheb. uchrezhdeniy Mosk. Voyen. okr. Gor'kiy,

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建筑的 医数据型场 现代的变形 医动脉管 医动脉管 医

KAZARNOVSKIY, I.M.

Renal-appendicular syndrome. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.5:62-67 May 51. (CIML 20:9)

1. Lt Col., Medical Corps and Candidate Medical Sciences.

KAZARHOVSKIY, I.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Combined diseases of the kidneys in nephrolithiasis. Urologiia no.1:62-66 Ja-Mr '55.

(KIDHETS, calculi, compl.)

(CALCULI, kidneys, compl.)

USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology. Vitamins.

V

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13974

Author : Kazarnovskiy, L. S.

Inst : Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute Title : A drug from the Wild Rose "Kholokaz".

: Tr. Khar'kovsk, farmatsevt. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 1, Orig Pub

277-282

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

KAZAKNOVSKIY, LIS,

BORISYUK, Yu.G.; KAZARNOVSKIY, LAS.; KRASOVSKIY, N.P. [decensed]; SEMIN'KO, V.A.

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Preventing scale formation in distillation apparatus during the production of distilled water in pharmacies. Apt.delo 7 no.2:43-44 Mr-Ap 158. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Is Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(DISTILLATION APPARATUS)

KAZARNOVSKIY. L.S.; LOKHVITSKAYA, M.F.; LYSENKO. L.V.; PIVNENKO, G.P.; SERGEYENKO, T.A.; SILA, V.I.; SOTNIKOVA, O.M.; CHUYKO, O.V.

Comparison of methods for preparing and analyzing infusions [with summary in English]. Apt.delo 8 no.1:64-71 Ja-F 159.

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KAZAHNOVSKIY, L.S.; SHINYANSKIY, L.A.

Influence of ultrasound on liquid aqueous extracts. Med.prom.
14 no.3:38-41 Mr 160. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Khar kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(ULTRASONIC WAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL RFFECT)
(DRUGS--PRESERVATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

ZIKOVA, N.Ya. [Zykova, N.IA.]; KAZARNOVSKIY, L.S. [Kazarnovs'kyi, L.S.]; SOLON'KO. V.N.; SHINYANSKIY, L.A. [hynians'kyi, L.A.]

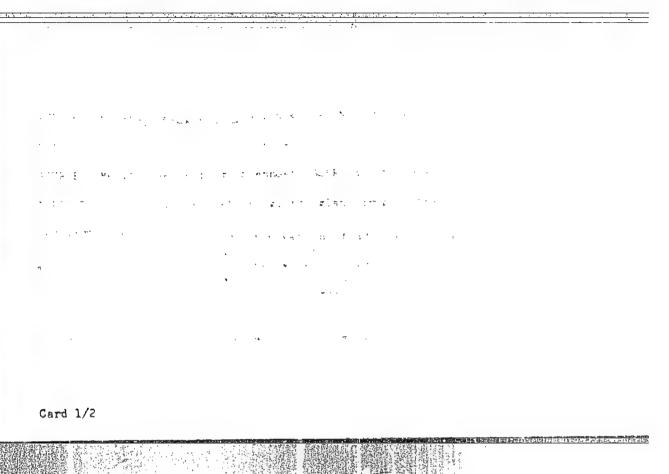
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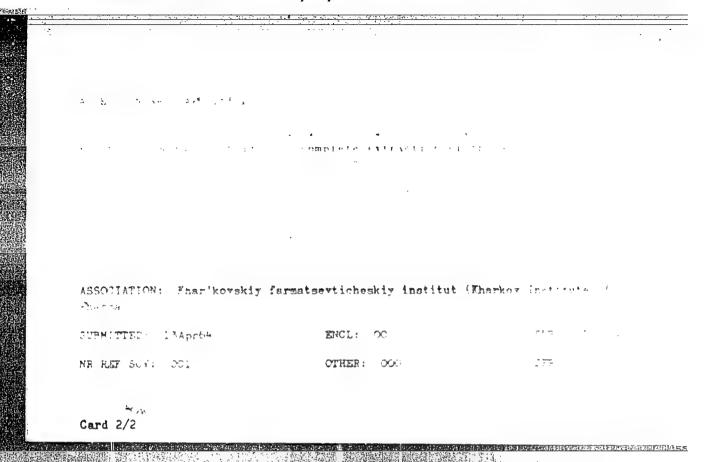
1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

PIVENKO, G.P.; SUKHOMLINOV, A.K.; KAZARNOVSKIY, L.S.

Planned curriculum for pharmaceutical instituto: (faculties). Apt. delo. 11 no.5:48-51 S-0 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khartkovskiy farmatsevtichoskiy institut.

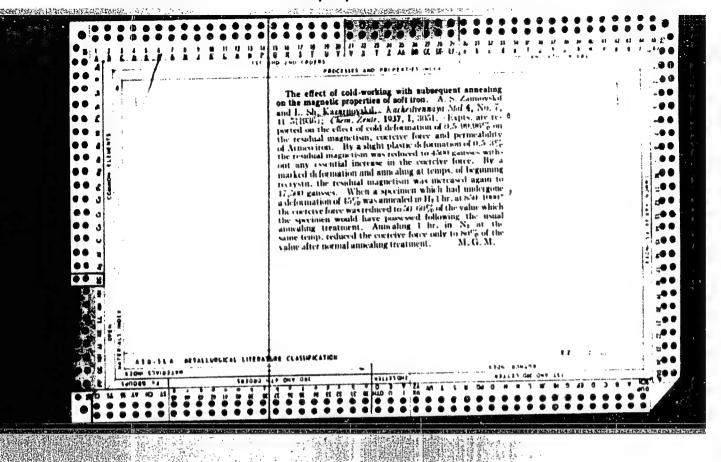


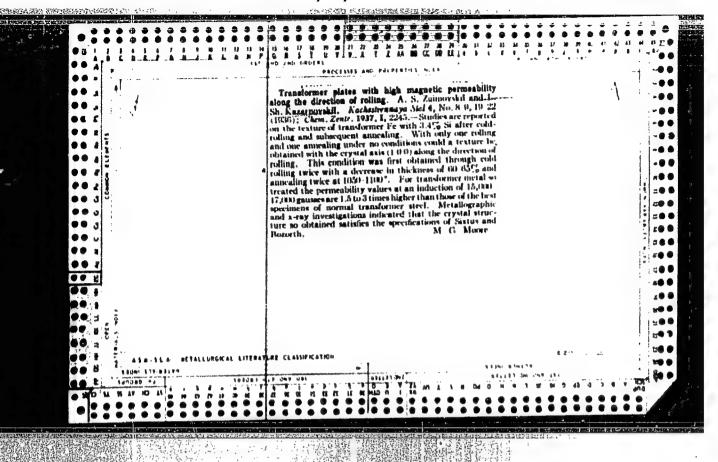


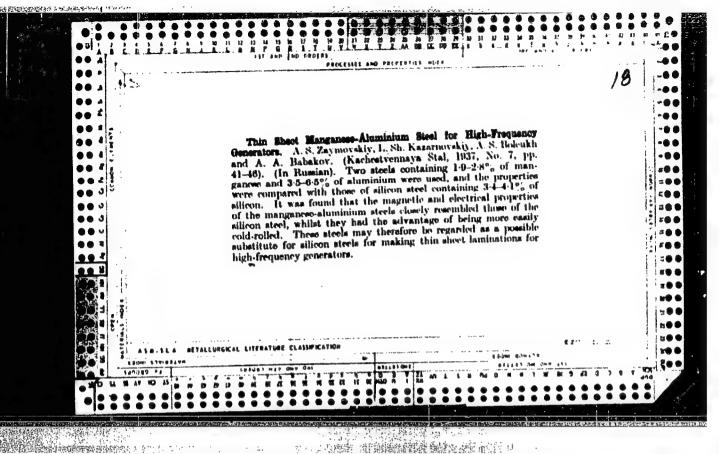
SERGIYENKO, T.A.; KAZARNOVSKIY, L.S.

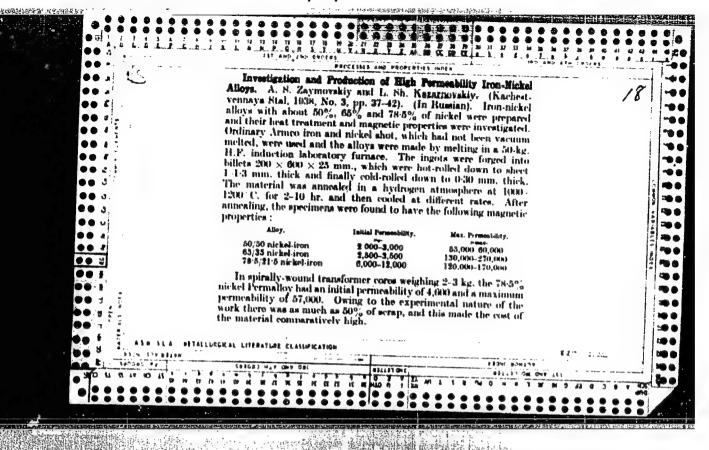
Thytochemical study of Acinos thymoidea moench. Apt.delo 14 no.2:31-33 Mr-Ap 165. (MIM 19:1)

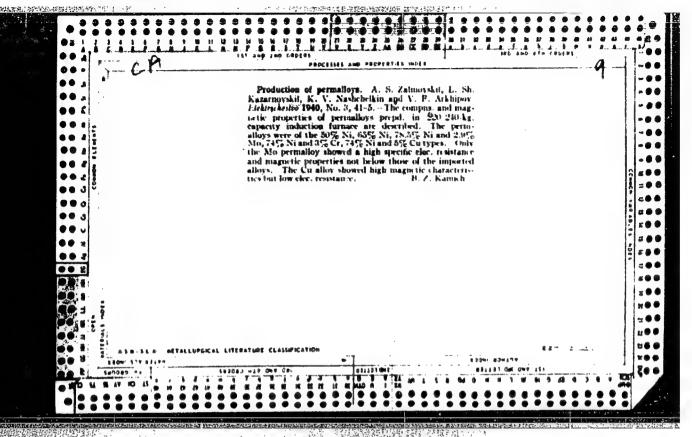
1. Khar kovskiy farmatsevtichoskiy institut. Submitted February 14, 1964.











ZAYMOVSKIY, A.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZAHNOVSKIY, A.Sh., inshener; KIFER, I.I., inshener.

Pressed magnets. Vest.elektroprom. 18 no.5:19-22 147. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Hauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut MEP.

(Magnets)

KAZARNOVSKIY, L. Sh.

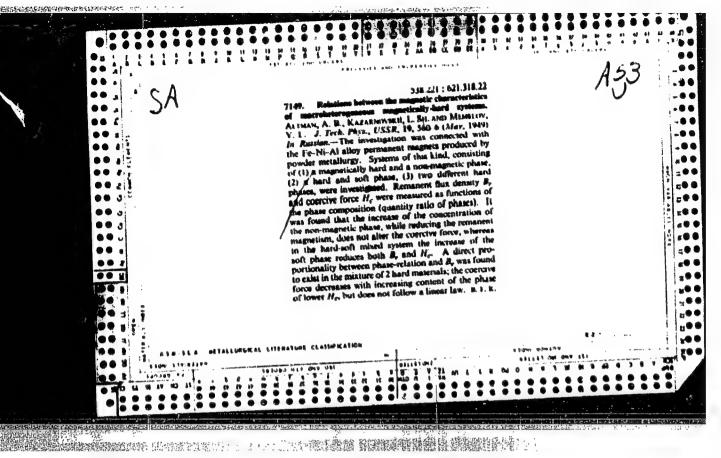
"Pressed Magnets." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 28 Jun 49, Scientific Councail of Sci Res Inst. Ministry of Electrical Industry USSR

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, <u>Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949</u>. From <u>Vechernyaya Moskva</u>, Jan-Dec 1949.

KAZARNOVSKIY, L. Sh.

"Development of Magnetic Materials," Elektrichestvo, No.6, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"



T. SAT.	KAZARNOVSKII, L. SH.		
	40Thte	Gives a method for calculating the coef of self-demagnetization of macroheterogeneous magnetically-hard systems [author's term for pressed or metal-plastic magnets made by pressing a powder consisting of a crushed high-coercive alloy and a non-magnetic coefficient upon content of ferromagnetic phase and coefficient upon content of ferromagnetic phase and gives a method for constructing the hysteresis loop of such magnets. Submitted 10 Sep 51.	USSR/Physics - Magnetic Materials "Calculation of the Magnetic Properties of Macrohet- erogeneous Magnetically-Hard Systems," L. Sh. Kazar- bowskiy "Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol 22, No 3, pp 537-542

KIFER, isaak Iosifovich; PANTYUSHIN, Vasiliy Sergeyevich; KAZARHOVSKIY,
L. Sh, redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M. tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Testing ferromagnetic metarials; magnetic measurements] Ispytania ferromagnituwkh materialov: magnituwa iznerenija. Moskva.

[Testing ferromagnetic metarials; magnetic measurements] Ispytaniia ferromagnitnykh materialov; magnitnye iznereniia. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1955. 240 p. (MLRA 8:8)

(Ferromagnetism)

NAMARAN A -

AID P - 3450

Subject

: USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1

Pub. 27 - 17/32

Author

: Kazarnovskiy, L. Sh., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Title

The new standard for electrical sheet steel

Periodical

: Elektrichestvo, 10, 63-66, 0 1955

Abstract

The author compares the old GOST 802-41 with the new GOST 802-54. The new standard includes ordinary hot-rolled steel and cold-rolled magneto-anisotropic steel. The marking of steel types is numerical instead of by letter. The assortment of sheets is greatly enlarged, but some little used sizes are

dropped.

Institution :

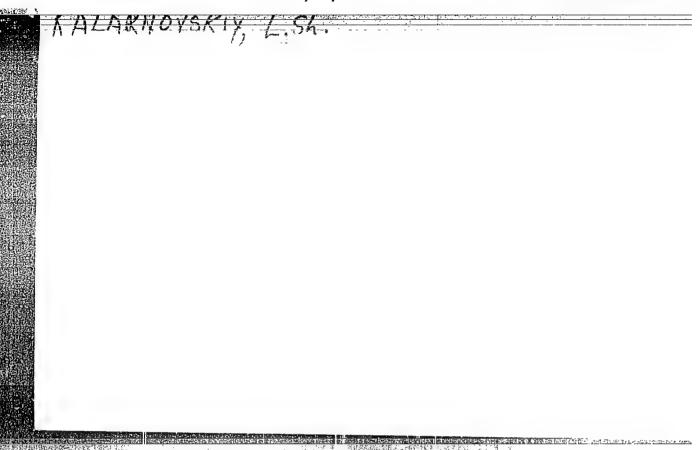
Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of

Electrical Industry

Submitted

: Mr 14, 1955

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"



KAZARNOVSKIY, L.Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEONT' YEV, Ye.V., inzh.

Astatic electrodynamic coercive force meter. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.8:27-31 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut Ministerstva elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti.

(Magnetic instruments)

USOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; ZAYMOVSKIY, Aleksandr Semenovich; KAZARHOVSKIY, L.Sh., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Conductor, rheostat and contact materials] Provodnikovye reostatnye i kontaktnye materialy. Moskva, Gos.energ.isd-vo, 1957. 184 p. (Metally i splavy v elektrotekhnike vol.2)

(NIRA 11:1)

(Electric engineering-Materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721330003-2"

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KAZAKNOVOKIY, L. Sh

Call Nr: None given

- AUTHORS:

Zaymovskiy, A. S., Chudnovskaya, L. A.

TITLE:

Magnetic Materials (Magnitnyye materialy). Vol. 1.

PUB. DATA:

Gosudarstvennoye energeticheskoye izdatel stvo, Moscow-Leningrad, 1957, 224 pp., 8,000 copies.

ORIG. AGENCY: None given

EDITORS:

Ed.-in-Chief: Kazarnovskiy, L. Sh.; Tech. Ed.:

Voronin, K. P.

PURPOSE:

This monograph is intended for engineers and workers in the electrical and instrument producing industries, as well as for metallurgists, metallo-physicists and metallographers.

Card 1/10

Magnetic Materials (Cont.)

Call Nr: None given

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 166/19911000 repaired and to their behavior under operational conditions, and to the effect on their properties due to composition and processing in the consumer plants. Vol. I describes the general laws which connect composition and structure with magnetic properties of ferromagnetic materials and the more important industrial magnetic alloys: technically pure iron, electrical sheet steels, and special alloys, such as Permalloy, Permendur, Alsifer, ferrites, magneto-dielectrics and alloys and compositions for permanent magnets. Structural material used in electric machinery and apparatus is briefly discussed including carbon and alloy steels as well as nonmagnetic steels and cast iron. Vol. II will deal with materials for conductors; rheostats and contacts. Soviet and foreign contributions are noted. The following Soviet scientists are mentioned in the foreword in connection with their valuable contributions to the field of magnetism: Akulov, N. S.; Vonsovskiy, S. V.; Kondorskiy, Ye.I.; Landau, L. D.; Lifshits, Ye. M. References are given at the end of every chapter except Ch. 2. There are 235 references, 135 of which are USSR.

Card 2/10

REPROSA PLANT

110-1-11/19

AUTHOR: Kazarnovskiy, L.Sh., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Materials for the Rotors of Hysteresis Motors (Materialy

dlya rotorov Sisterezisnykh clektrodvibateley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol.29, Ho.1, pp. 48 - 56 (USSR).

Until recently only low-power hysteresis motors were ABSTRACT: manufactured in the USSR. Extensive developments in automotics and telemechanics make it necessary to complete the development of a series of synchronous hystcresis motors of outputs up to 100 kW at 1 500 r.p.m. and to come ence their mass-production. The conditions of operation of ragnetically-hard materials in the rotor of a hysteresis motor are quite different from those of permanent magnets used in synchronous notors. Therefore, the usual criteria of desirable properties do not aprly. The first attempt to formulate the requirements for materials for hysteresis motors were made by Jäschke; Roters and Kolkiewisz did not carry the question much further. The requirements are formulated in the most detailed manner by Gorzhevskiy (Vestnik Elektropromyshlemnosti, 1957, No.8). The present article makes a comparative evaluation of magnetically-hard material as applied to the more common design of motor in which the rotor Cardl/5 is mainly subjected to cyclic re-magnetisation in a symmetrical

110-1-11/19

hysteresis cycle. The first criterion of the material is the shape of the hysteresis curve. Ideally, the cycle should be elliptical; the nearest practical approach is a parallelogram with the steepest possible vertical sides and angles near 90°. Three other criteria are given, the last of which is the B/H curve. The four criteria taken together are called the hysteresis chara cteristics of the material. As there is very little published data about the hysteresis characteristics of magnetically-hard materials, the authors investigated a number of materials and also reviewed available published data. New methods of heat-treating known materials were developed and new high-coercivity alloys were developed in the iron-nickel-aluminium-cobalt-copper series for use in the rotors of hysteresis motors. The measurements and heat treatments were done by A.A. Agafonov and A.I. Stroganova. The first materials considered are martensitic steels, the characteristics and properties of which are given in Table 1 and in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The best heat-treatments for chrome steels were determined. The best field intensity for chrome steels is in the range 70 - 100 Oe. Tungsten steel E7B6 is in Card2/5

110-1-11/19

all respects superior to chrome steel. Cobalt steels are as good as tungsten steels, but the best field values are higher and in the range 100 - 550 Oe, depending on the cobalt content. The hysteresis characteristics of high-coercivity alloys of the system iron-nickel-aluminium-cobalt-copper are given in Table 2 and in Figs. 4 and 5. The data shows that the usual high-coercivity alloys have very high hysteresis losses. Brief mention is made of the influence of composition on the loss. Investigations were made on cold-worked magnetically-hard alloys. Copper-nickel-iron alloy has long been used for permanent magnets. The author's tests on alloy MXH gave similar results (see Table 3 and Figs. 6 and 7) to those obtained by Jaschke on similar alloys. Alloys of iron-cobalt-molybdenum were studied in detail by

W. Köster and others. The best results were obtained with alloys of 15 and 17.5% molybdenum. The hysteresis characteristics are given in Table 3 and Figs. 7 and 8. Alloys of iron-nickel-manganese require cold working and, therefore, can only be used in the form of cold-rolled sheet. A study was made of the influence of annealing. Hysteresis characteristics are given in Table 3 and in Figs. 6 and 7.

Card3/5

110-1-11/19

An alloy of iron-cobalt-vanadium is one of the most easily worked materials for the manufecture of permanent magnets. However, the first attempts to use this alloy for rotors of hysteresis motors were unsuccessful. A study was, therefore, made of the possibility of modifying the hysteresis characteristics of the alloy and an appropriate heat treatment was devised. Data bout the hysteresis characteristics of the alloy are given in Table 3 and Figs. 9 and 10.
A comparison is then made between the merits of the different alloys. Magnetically isotropic alloys are of benefit only in two pole motors; in other cases, the anisotropy is of no advantage. The comparative evaluation of the materials which is given in this article is based on criteria which have not been fully proved in practical experience. Moreover, the data of different authors sometimes differ because of different measuring procedures and the small number of results. Therefore, the investigation of romising materials should be considered in more detail. An account is given of the ease of manufacture of the different materials considered. Finally, an analysis is made of cost and supply position. The cheapest and most readily available materials are chrome steels.

110-1-11/19

Tungsten steel is about fifteen times the price of chrome steel. Cobalt steels are still more expensive and scarce. The other materials are similarly analysed in turn, with the conclusion that the most expensive and scarce alloys are those of iron-cobalt-vanadium containing 52% of cobalt. There are 10 figures, 3 tables and 7 references, 1 of which is Russian, 1 English and 5 German.

ASSOCIATION: NII EP

SUBMITTED:

May 6, 1957

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 5/5